

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

FINAL

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cedar Bough Place Historic District
other names/site number 043-446-16000

2. Location

street & number 800 block of Cedar Bough Place N/A ☐ not for publication
city or town New Albany N/A ☐ vicinity
state Indiana code IN county Floyd code 043 zip code 47150

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

- ☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

- ☐ removed from the National Register

- ☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Cedar Bough Place Historic District
Name of Property

Floyd IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
32	11	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
33	12	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne

19th & 20th c. AMER.: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD: Weatherboard

BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other METAL: Aluminum

SYNTHETICS: Vinyl

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE**Period of Significance**

1883-c.1920

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

9. Major Bibliographic References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Cedar Bough Place Historic District
Name of Property

Floyd IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.3 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6
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6	0	3	6	2	5
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4	2	3	9	0	9	5
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Zone Easting Northing

3

1	6
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6	0	3	8	0	5
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4	2	3	8	9	9	5
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Zone Easting Northing

2

1	6
---	---

6	0	3	6	8	5
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	3	9	1	2	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4

1	6
---	---

6	0	3	7	3	8
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	3	8	9	0	5
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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teresa Douglass
organization Thomason & Associates date 11-7-2006
street & number 1907 21st Ave South telephone 615/ 385-4960
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name various
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Cedar Bough Place Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

DESCRIPTION

The Cedar Bough Place Historic District is a residential neighborhood located along the short, private street of Cedar Bough Place in the city of New Albany, Indiana. The district contains dwellings constructed from 1883 to ca. 1920. The majority of these dwellings represent Queen Anne or vernacular Folk Victorian styles in gabled ell or pyramid square forms. The district also contains a few examples of the Bungalow/Craftsman style and the American Foursquare design. The district contains a total of twenty-five primary buildings, of which 100% are considered to be contributing to the character of the district. In addition to the primary buildings, there are seven contributing outbuildings and eleven non-contributing outbuildings. The district also contains one contributing and one non-contributing fence. Dwellings in the district retain a high degree of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Alterations are minimum and are largely limited to some applications of synthetic siding materials and minor porch alterations. There are no modern intrusions or infill within the district, and the block retains a strong sense of time and place as a turn-of-the-century neighborhood.

The Cedar Bough neighborhood developed in the late nineteenth century at the end of a long prosperous era. During the 1870s and 1880s, New Albany experienced substantial industrial development and growth. The establishment of several successful manufacturing enterprises led to increased population and growth and a favorable economic climate. Neighborhoods began to emerge as individual landowners platted lots from their property for individual sale. The block of Cedar Bough Place was developed around 1890 by Andros Huncilman, a real estate developer who owned the surrounding five acre lot. The neighborhood developed over the following two decades with the majority of homes constructed between 1891 and 1905.

The Cedar Bough Place Historic District is situated in a larger residential area approximately one-half mile northeast of the city's downtown commercial district and approximately three-fourths of a mile north of the Ohio River. The street is one block in length and runs between Ekin and Beeler Avenues. Throughout its history, Cedar Bough Place has remained a private road with individual lot lines extending to the middle of the street. At both the north and south ends of the block are brick and stone fences that frame the neighborhood and create a barrier to prevent cross traffic. The northern fence consists of two original stone walls connected by a central wrought iron panel and is considered a contributing element to the district. The fence cuts the street off from vehicular traffic and makes Cedar Bough Place a dead-end street. The southern end of the street has two brick walls with wrought iron detailing that provide a narrow passage for a single vehicle. This fence was constructed ca. 1970 and is considered a non-contributing element to the district.

The most predominant architectural styles in the district are Queen Anne and Free Classic, with over half of the district's twenty-four houses exhibiting elements of these two closely related styles. The first five dwellings constructed in the district other than the original Huncilman House were built in the Queen Anne style, which was a popular residential style across the nation during the late nineteenth century. This style typically features an asymmetrical façade, steeply pitched roofs with projecting gable bays, and wrap around porches. The Queen Anne style is also characterized by its decorative detailing and ornamentation. Milled porch posts and spindlework detailing are especially common as is the use of wood shingles in gable fields and/or upper facades. Examples of this house style in the Cedar Bough Place Historic District include the Bradley-Gwin-Janes House at 831 Cedar Bough Place and the Browning-Dennis House at 843 Cedar Bough Place. These dwellings were built in 1891 and 1892 respectively and feature decorative porches, milled woodwork, stained glass windows, and patterned shingles. The Browning-Dennis House also features a corner tower, another common feature of the Queen Anne style.

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A number of dwellings on Cedar Bough Place reflect the Free Classic style. This subtype of the Queen Anne style combines the general form and massing of the parent style with classical columns and detailing rather than delicate spindlework. Free Classic houses are typically found in late versions of the Queen Anne style. Examples on Cedar Bough Place include the Hemmer-Hock House at 808. This dwelling was constructed in 1905 and has an asymmetrical form, and a wrap around porch with Roman Doric columns. Another example is 810 Cedar Bough Place, which exhibits a wrap around porch with a dentilled cornice and Ionic columns.

Many of the dwellings in the district reflect Folk Victorian designs, which were commonly constructed throughout the region during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This house type is generally a simple folk house form, such as a gabled-ell, cross-plan, or pyramid-roof cottage, with the presence of Victorian decorative detailing. Details generally reflects that of the Queen Anne or Italianate styles and often include either chamfered or turned porch posts, and spindlework at the cornice. The most common Folk Victorian form in the Cedar Bough Place district is the gabled ell, which features a projecting gable bay on the main façade, decorative porches, and one or more primary entrances. Examples of this house form were built in the district between 1902 and 1910. They include the Bentley-Kahl-Conti House at 811 Cedar Bough Place, which was constructed in 1904 and features a wraparound porch with milled posts and woodwork, and cutaway bays on the side elevations.

The district also features one example of a pyramid-roof cottage. This common vernacular design is characterized by a square house plan with a hipped or pyramidal roof. These dwellings were often built with decorative porches on the main façade and with dormers at the roofline. A late example of this design is the dwelling at 814 Cedar Bough Place, which was constructed ca. 1905 and features a hipped roof and an inset porch.

One example of the American Foursquare design was built in the district in 1912. This house form is a hipped roof, two-story dwelling with four primary rooms on each floor. This type of dwelling features influences of the Arts and Crafts movement and typically features a dormer at the roofline, a full-width or wraparound porch, and an accentuated main entrance. The dwelling at 821 Cedar Bough Place is a representative example of this popular early twentieth-century design. It features a hipped roof with a hipped roof dormer, a full-width porch, and a bay window.

The Cedar Bough Place Historic District also contains a few examples of the Craftsman/Bungalow style. Built between 1908 and 1912, these were the last homes built on the block. The Craftsman/Bungalow style was one of the most popular residential architectural styles throughout the country in the early twentieth century. Common features of this style include a horizontal form with wide eaves, exposed roof rafters, and large porches with tapered columns and column piers or pedestals. Windows in these dwellings commonly have decorative upper sashes often in various geometric designs. The dwelling at 836 Cedar Bough Place was built in the Bungalow style in 1908. The dwelling has a hipped roof with wide eaves and exposed decorative brackets, a full-width porch with decorative concrete columns, and hipped roof dormers. The Ferdinand T. Kahler House at 837 Cedar Bough Place also reflects the Bungalow/Craftsman style. Its interesting design includes a second story sleeping room, which was a common feature of the "Airplane" Bungalow design. This subtype typically has a one-room, second story section with bands of multiple windows and were common in warm climate areas.

Today, the Cedar Bough Place Historic District retains much of its late nineteenth and early twentieth century appearance. Properties within the district are owner-occupied and many have undergone sensitive rehabilitation in recent years. Dwellings largely retain their original forms and plans, and they possess a strong degree of architectural integrity. The district is a well-defined neighborhood that continues to convey a keen sense of time and place.

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Cedar Bough Place Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS

Properties in the inventory are organized numerically by address with east and west sides of the street listed separately. Entries list the address of the property, approximate date of construction, and associated secondary resources. Historical information is also provided for each property.

Key:

CB = Contributing Building

NCB = Non-contributing Building

CS = Contributing Structure

NCS = Non-contributing Structure

ca. = Circa

West Side:

801 Cedar Bough Place, 1910 (CB)

Day-Tuley-Stemm House

This dwelling was constructed by Issac Craig and the original owner of the dwelling was Charles Day, who lived in the home for approximately ten years. Mr. Day was the secretary/treasurer of the Day Leather Company. The Lawrence Tuley family then acquired the home and lived there until ca. 1940. The house became home to the Frank E. Stemm family in the mid 1940s, and it continued to be associated with the Stemms through ca. 1973.

This is a one- and one-half story Bungalow constructed in 1910. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a broad central flat deck, a brick exterior, a brick and rock-faced concrete block foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. The main (east) elevation has a full-width, gable roof porch with two square brick corner columns, two Tuscan columns in antis, and a solid brick railing. The porch has a concrete floor and an original paneled wood ceiling. The porch has a wood entablature with simplified triglyphs paired over the brick piers. The porch's gable field is treated as a pediment, enclosed with wood frieze moldings. It has a four-light bull's-eye window with a keystone surround. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by multi-light lead glass and stained glass sidelights. Above the entrance is a soldier course brick lintel. Windows flanking the entrance are large one-over-one wood sash with concrete sills. At the roofline of the north elevation are two shed roof dormers. One of the dormers has a single window, and the other has two one-over-one wood sash windows. The south elevation has a small projecting bay, and at the roofline are two hipped roof dormers, both of which have a single one-over-one wood sash window. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash set within segmental arched openings with concrete sills and soldier course brick. Basement windows are original three-vertical light design. The rear elevation has an inset porch with a square brick corner column.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 garage. (NCB)

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Floyd County, Indiana**811 Cedar Bough Place, 1904 (CB), Photo 7
Bentley-Kahl-Conti House**

This dwelling changed hands a number of times over the early twentieth century. The first occupant was H.C. Bentley, who resided in the dwelling from 1904 to 1907. Other occupants over the years included Frank Craig, a paint salesman, and baker C.J. Barth. One of the longest terms of ownership was that of Laura C. Kahl, who resided in the dwelling from 1921 until about 1941. In 1955, Basil Conti acquired the property and remained at this location through 1973.

This is a one- and one-half story, frame, Folk Victorian gabled ell dwelling constructed in 1904. The house has a gable asphalt shingle roof, a brick foundation covered with concrete, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (east) and north elevations is a wrap around porch with milled wood posts and spindle frieze. Two entrances lead to the porch, and both have original single-light glass and wood doors with rectangular transoms. The door surrounds have fluted trim and corner blocks. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. Within the gable field of the main elevation is a casement attic window with a triangular three-light transom. The dwelling's north and south elevations have a cutaway bay. On the south elevation is a rectangular multi-light stained glass window with a geometric pattern. At the roofline of the south elevation is a small shed roof dormer with two one-over-one sash windows and exposed rafters. A similar dormer appears on the rear elevation with a single sash window.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 frame garage with an exterior of vinyl siding. (NCB)

**813 Cedar Bough Place, 1902 (CB)
Fitzgerald-Huckeby House**

Edwin H. Fitzgerald and family originally occupied this dwelling in the early twentieth century. New Albany city directories list a variety of occupants in this dwelling from 1911 through the 1920s, including John Jacoby, Frank J. Parrish, Pulaski Stealey, and George Krementz. Occupants also included Henry Hild, a salesman with the Henry Scott Seed Co., and school teacher Kate Huckeby. The dwelling remained in the ownership of the Huckeby family from ca. 1925 to ca. 1947. The house then became the home of Walter Sieveking, a boilermaker, construction worker, and painter. It was later owned by Judge Robert Hublar.

This is a two-story, frame Queen Anne influenced gabled-ell dwelling constructed in 1902. The house has a brick foundation, a vinyl sided exterior, a gable asphalt shingle roof, and an interior brick chimney. The main (east) elevation has a one-story shed roof porch with brick columns and solid brick railing. The porch has been enclosed with aluminum and glass windows and has a rock-faced concrete block foundation. The interior porch walls have vertical vinyl siding. The main entrance has an original wood door with a modern stained glass window. Above the door is an original rectangular transom. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash with aluminum surrounds and storm windows. The projecting gable on the main elevation has chamfered corners.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960, frame garage. (NCB)

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815 Cedar Bough Place, 1892 (CB) Stotensburg-Thornton House

This dwelling was built in 1892 as the home of Evan B. Stotsenburg, an attorney with the Voigt & Stotsenburg firm. The house was the third or fourth dwelling to be built on Cedar Bough. By 1913, James and Anna Thornton owned the dwelling. James was a shipping clerk at the Hoosier Panel Company and later operated a liquor dispensary. The Thornton family owned the home until the 1960s. The current owner is Jane Moyer, who has owned the home since the mid-1970s.

This is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1892 with an asphalt shingle gable roof, a brick foundation, an interior brick chimney and an exterior of weatherboard siding. Wood shingles appear in the gable fields. The projecting bay on the main (east) façade has cutout corners on the first story with large brackets. On the main elevation is a partial-width gable roof porch with square paneled columns. The porch was screened in ca. 1960 with wood screen panels. The porch has a rock-faced concrete block foundation, a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a solid rock-faced concrete block railing. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and wood door. A secondary entrance on the south elevation has an original single-light two-panel door. Above the entrance is a shed roof canopy supported by knee brace brackets.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1910 one- and one-half story outbuilding with a gable asphalt shingle roof and a vertical board exterior. (CB)

819 Cedar Bough Place, 1891 (CB), Photo 6 Williams-Craig-Sodrel House

This dwelling was constructed for \$1,700 by contractor Issac Craig in 1891 as the home of Charles Williams, who purchased the lot for \$1,250. It was the second house built on the street. The house remained in the Williams family for generations and was later owned by Charles's grandson, Robert Craig, during the 1950s. Robert's sister, Mildred, continued to live there until 1960. Various families lived in the dwelling until 1974, when Mike Sodrel purchased the property and began to rehab the dwelling. At the time Sodrel was a truck driver and established a passenger transportation business. He served in the U.S. Congress in 2005-2006. The Sodrels owned the house until 1982 when they sold it to David Hock (who had previously lived at 810 Cedar Bough).

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1891. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, two interior brick chimneys, a brick foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (east) and south elevations is a wrap around porch with milled posts, railing, and spindle frieze. The spindle frieze has a circular clover cutout pattern, while the railing has a geometric pattern. The posts have chamfered brackets. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling and a wood floor. The porch roof has a gable pediment with wood shingles in the gable field. The main entrance has original paired single-light glass and wood doors. A secondary entrance to the porch has an original single-light glass and wood door. The main façade has a projecting bay, and in the gable field are patterned wood shingles and a square attic window. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the first story of the north elevation is an oval multi-light leaded glass windows. On the first story of the south elevation is a small projecting bay.

To the rear of the dwelling is a small ca. 1990 frame shed. (NCB)

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Cedar Bough Place Historic District
Floyd County, Indiana

821 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1912 (CB), Photo 5
Harry C. and Minnie Williams House

This American Foursquare style dwelling was constructed ca. 1912 as the home of Harry C. and Minnie Williams. Mr. Williams was the secretary-treasurer of the Period Cabinet Company. In the mid-1960s, Jane and Jack Wright purchased the property. Mrs. Wright continued to own the dwelling until the mid-1990s.

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, American Foursquare dwelling constructed ca. 1912. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, an interior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (east) façade is a full-width porch with two large square wood corner columns and two fluted round columns with Ionic motif capitals. These columns rest on a solid wood paneled railing that connects to the square corner columns. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a ca. 2000 metal and glass exterior security door. On the first story of the main elevation is a semi-hexagonal bay window. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped dormer with a six-over-six vinyl sash window with false muntins. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the north elevation is a secondary entrance with a single-light glass and wood door.

To the rear of the dwelling is a small ca. 1990 frame shed. (NCB)

831 Cedar Bough Place, 1891 (CB), Photo 3
Bradley-Gwin-Janes House

Lawrence L. Bradley, a cashier for the Second National Bank and later owner of a general brokerage and insurance firm, purchased this lot on Cedar Bough in 1891. This large, two- and one-half story Queen Anne dwelling was constructed on the lot in October 1891 for a cost of \$4,000 and it was either the third or fourth house completed on the street. The 1894-95 city directory indicates that Charles L. Bradley lived at this location. Charles was the superintendent of the New Albany Cotton Batting Mills. The Bradley family owned the property until December 1905, when the Earl S. Gwin family purchased the home. Mr. Gwin was president of the Second National Bank and his family lived here until 1916. At this time William E. Janes, a chemist, purchased the property. The Janes family occupied the dwelling for over forty-five years. Mr. Janes died in 1956, and his widow, Rosa, continued to live in the dwelling through the early 1960s. During the 1960s, Virginia L. Jenkins, a nurse, acquired the property and lived in the home through the mid 1990s.

The Bradley-Gwin-Janes House is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1891. In early 2006 the upper floor and rear of the dwelling were damaged by fire. The house is currently vacant and for sale. The house has a hipped and gable roof of asphalt and slate shingles, a weatherboard exterior, a brick foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. Finials appear at the roofline, and a band of patterned shingles separates the first and second floors. On the main (east) and north elevations is a wrap around porch with square wood columns connected by rounded arch supports, and a simple wood railing. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The porch roof has a gable pediment with a sunburst pattern.

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The main entrance has original paired three-panel wood doors. Adjacent to the entrance is a large, square, multi-light fixed leaded glass window. On the main elevation is a two-story cutaway bay. Adjacent to the bay on the second story is a milled railing. Patterned wood shingles appear in the gable field and on the exterior of the bay. The upper story has large overhanging eaves with brackets. At the upper level is a bay attic window with three large diamond shaped windows. The north elevation of the dwelling has a large sash stained glass window with a sixteen-light transom. Above this is a rectangular fixed stained glass window. On the south elevation is a two-story projecting bay. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

833 Cedar Bough Place, 1904 (CB)

Herbert S. Fawcett House

James and Sarah Johnson purchased this lot in 1892, but the Johnsons never built on the lot. James died within a few years of the purchase, and Sarah sold the lot in January 1904 to clerk Herbert S. Fawcett and his wife Emma, who built this dwelling. The Fawcetts owned the home for approximately fifty years.

This is a one-story, frame, Folk Victorian style dwelling built in 1904 with a central hipped roof of asphalt shingles with projecting gable bays, two interior brick chimneys, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (east) elevation is a front facing gable with chamfered corners and one-over-one wood windows with wood louvered shutters. On the north elevation of this bay is a small porch with a square wood corner post and a simple wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with dentils and a garland panel. Above the door is a narrow rectangular transom. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

835 Cedar Bough Place, 1904 (CB)

Baldwin-Thorn House

Edward H. and Sue Baldwin were the original owners of this dwelling, which was built in 1904. It later became home to the Henry H. Collins family, which owned a shoe store in downtown New Albany. Robert and Jean Thorn owned the dwelling for many years. Mr. Thorn was associated with L. Thorn and Sons, a seed store.

This one- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne/Free Classic dwelling was constructed in 1904. It has a cross gable asphalt shingle roof, a central interior brick chimney, a brick foundation and a weatherboard exterior. On the northwest corner of the main façade is a partial-width curved porch with ca. 1950 wrought iron posts and railing. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door with frosted, etched glass. On the main elevation is a large, single-light glass and wood window with a multi-light transom. This window is set within a decorative surround with fluted pilasters and a dentilled cornice. Above the window in the gable field of the projecting bay is a small Palladian attic window. On the porch is a diamond-shaped multi-light window with leaded glass. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original sash designs with multi-light upper sashes, and original one-over-one wood sash. The projecting bay on the north elevation has chamfered corners.

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Floyd County, Indiana**837 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1920 (CB), Photo 9**
Ferdinand T. Kahler House

This dwelling was constructed as the home of Ferdinand T. Kahler, president of Kahler Manufacturing company, a car manufacturer. Mr. Kahler died in 1928, and his widow continued to live in the house until 1932. During the 1930s, the home was owned by first Everett F. Thornbrough followed by attorney Chet Lorch and his wife, Mary. Evelyn and Louis Wunderlich owned the home during much of the 1940s. Mr. Wunderlich was vice president of the Wolford-Wunderlich Company. The house had several occupants during the 1950s and 1960s including F. Shirley Wilcox who had previously managed the Grand Theater in downtown New Albany during the 1930s. Mr. Wilcox was later appointed state IRS collections chief and served as State Treasurer during the 1950s, at which time he lived on Cedar Bough.

The house is a two-story Craftsman style dwelling. It has a low pitched hipped asphalt shingle roof with a second story sleeping room. The house has wide eaves with exposed rafters, a brick exterior, an interior wall brick chimney, and a poured concrete foundation. On the main (east) elevation is a full-width porch with large square brick columns and a solid brick railing with a concrete cap. Set within the brick columns are recessed panels and small decorative metal medallions with a floral design. The porch has a parapet roofline with castellations and concrete coping. The main entrance has an original eleven-light glass and wood door flanked by eleven-light sidelights. Flanking the entrance are original cast iron light fixtures with round globes. The main elevation has a large single-light fixed window flanked by eleven-light windows. Also on the main elevation are two sets of paired six-light glass and wood casement windows. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original eleven-light casement and seven-over-one wood sash designs. The second story consists of a single, large, square, sleeping room. This portion of the dwelling has a stucco exterior. Each elevation of the sleeping room has a band of windows that are eleven-light casement and seven-over-one sash designs.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1960 concrete block garage. (NCB)

839 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1883 (CB)
Andros Huncilman House

This dwelling was the home of Andros Huncilman, the real estate developer who initially owned all the land in the Cedar Bough area. It is the oldest dwelling in the district and was possibly moved to this location in the late nineteenth century, although no documentation has been discovered to support this. Tradition states that it was a farm house from a nearby property. The 1889 plat of an adjacent parcel does show the outline of a house that is a similar configuration. It is known, however, that the house was situated in its current location by at least 1890 when the Huncilman family began to develop the street. Following Andros Huncilman's death, his widow, Annis Huncilman moved from this house to another dwelling on Cedar Bough (818). In 1903, Ferdinand T. Kahler of Kahler Manufacturing owned the home (he later built the adjacent home at 837 Cedar Bough). The McIntosh and Dudkese families lived in the dwelling during the 1920s, and during the 1930s, the Tommy B. Lancaster family lived in the dwelling. Tommy E. Lancaster, who was a teenager at the time his family moved to Cedar Bough, grew up to be a well-known local restaurateur. During the 1940s, the house was divided into three apartments. By the mid-1950s it was converted back to a single-family home. Vinyl siding was added in 1983 over asbestos shingles, and the porch was rebuilt around the same time.

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This is a two-story, frame dwelling built ca. 1883. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, an exterior of vinyl siding, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. On the main (east) elevation is a full-width porch with square posts encased in vinyl and a vinyl railing. The main entrance retains an original single-light glass and wood door. Adjacent to the entrance is a large, single-light fixed window with a large rectangular transom. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash and two-over-two wood sash.

843 Cedar Bough Place, 1892 (CB), Photo 13
Browning-Dennis House

This dwelling was constructed as the home of Edith Browning, Olive Browning, and Whiley Browning, who was in the dry goods business. It was later owned by David Dennis around the turn of the century. A number of other families occupied the dwelling during the early twentieth century, including that of Alice and S. Vaughn Conner, both of whom worked for the D.F. Bowman Company, and Joseph P. Palmer, manager of the Ames Shovel & Tool Company. The dwelling was divided into apartments during the 1940s and remained so into the 1980s.

This is a two- and one-half story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1892. The house has a central hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, an exterior of weatherboard siding, a foundation of rock-faced concrete block over original brick, and a central interior brick chimney. The chimney is covered with stucco and has six chimney pots. At the roofline are two decorative frame finials. The main (east) elevation of the dwelling has a partial-width porch with milled posts with milled arch supports, a milled railing, and a wood floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. Three entrances lead to the porch. Two of these have original single-light glass and wood doors with plain rectangular transoms, and the third has an original single-light glass and wood paneled door with a leaded glass transom. On the first story of the main elevation is a large, fixed single-light glass and wood window with a stained glass, floral pattern transom. On the main elevation is a cylinder-shaped tower with a conical roof with scalloped slate shingles and a pointed finial. The tower has an exterior of alternating patterns of decorative wood shingles. Similarly, patterned shingles appear on the exterior of the projecting gable bay on the main façade and in the gable field. At the northeast corner of the dwelling is a chamfered corner on the first story. This first story corner has a conical hood of metal with decorative ridges and a milled spindle frieze. Beneath this roof at the ground level is a circular patio floor of poured concrete. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. The rear elevation has a two-story, frame, shed roof porch.

To the rear of the dwelling is a frame, two-car garage built ca. 1920. The garage has a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a vertical board exterior, and two ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage doors. (CB)

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East Side:

808 Cedar Bough Place, 1905 (CB), Photo 8
Hemmer-Hock House

This dwelling was constructed in 1905; however, city directories do not list an occupant until 1907. The Hemmer family was the first to occupy the dwelling and were there until the early 1920s. It had a series of occupants over the following decades, including engineer James Conner, undertaker Elmer Dieckman, and Earl Phillips, who worked as a doorman at the Elks Theater. About 1947, Bernard Hock acquired the dwelling. Mr. Hock was an accomplished table tennis champion and worked for the Fidelity Roofing and Siding Company before forming his own company, the Table Tennis Company, which manufactured equipment for the sport. Fidelity Roofing continues to be owned by the Hock family.

This Queen Anne/Free Classic dwelling is one- and one-half stories in height, and has a central hipped roof of asphalt shingles with projecting gable bays, a brick foundation, two interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (west) and south elevations is a wrap around porch with fluted Roman Doric columns and plain entablature. The porch has a concrete floor, and concrete steps lead to the porch and have a simple metal railing. The main entrance has an original wood and multi-light leaded glass door and an exterior frame screen door. A secondary entrance leads to the porch and has an original single-light glass and wood door and a ca. 1990 exterior metal screen door. On the main façade is a large single-light glass and wood window with a decorative stained glass transom. On the east elevation are two square stained glass windows. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash designs. At the roofline of the south elevation is a hipped roof dormer with a single one-over-one wood sash window. The dwelling's rear elevation has a shed roof porch with square wood posts.

To the rear of the dwelling is a frame, ca. 1940 garage with a gable roof, a vertical board exterior, and vertical board sliding doors. (NCB)

810 Cedar Bough Place, 1904 (CB)
Brereton R. Huncilman House

Brereton "Bert" Huncilman, the son of Andros Huncilman who originally owned and developed the Cedar Bough area, had this house constructed in 1904. Bert was a tinner. By 1911, the house belonged to Charles Edler, a bookkeeper, and his family. The dwelling was later occupied by Leslie Bomar, a manager of Royal Jewelers, Karen and David Hock, who was with Fidelity Roofing and Siding, and Bonnie and Ralph Hildenbrand, who worked for H&R Block.

The dwelling is a one- and one-half story, L-plan, Queen Anne/Free Classic cottage with a brick foundation, a gabled asphalt shingle roof, three interior brick chimneys, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (west) and south elevations is a wrap around porch with a dentilled cornice, a wood floor, and two Ionic columns encased in fluted aluminum. Two entrances lead to the porch; one has a four-panel wood door, and the other, which serves as the main entrance, has a six-panel wood door and a ca. 1990 exterior glass and metal storm door. Both entrances have original single light rectangular transoms.

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The projecting bay on the main façade has paired ca. 1990 nine-over-nine vinyl sash windows with false muntins. The window surround has a dentilled cornice. Above this window in the gable field is a ca. 1990 vinyl fanlight window. Windows throughout the dwelling are ca. 1990 nine-over-nine vinyl sash design with false muntins.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1910 single-car garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and wide eaves with exposed rafters. The garage has a rock-faced concrete block foundation and a weatherboard exterior. On the south elevation is a pedestrian entrance with a ca. 1990 metal panel door. On the east elevation is a ca. 1990 metal overhead track garage door. (CB)

812 Cedar Bough Place, 1902 (CB) Knipe-Love-Coleman House

The original owner of this dwelling was Pauline M. Knipe, the widow of William Knipe. By 1911, George Love and family owned the property and lived there until the mid-1920s. After a short occupancy by Jesse R. Tyson and family, the Coleman family acquired the property ca. 1929. It was first owned by Charles Coleman and in the 1950s was the home of Poucher and Glenda Coleman. Poucher Coleman worked for the *Courier Journal* and *Louisville Times*. The Colemans occupied the home until 1984.

The dwelling is a one-story gabled ell dwelling with an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The dwelling's roofline has a side gambrel roof with a projecting gable bay on the main (west) elevation. The foundation has an added exterior of rock-faced concrete block over original brick and stone. On the east elevation is an inset porch with square wood columns. The porch was enclosed ca. 2000 with single-light glass and aluminum windows. Two entrances lead to the porch; the main entrance has an original single-light glass and two-panel wood door with a rectangular transom, and the secondary entrance has paired fifteen-light glass and wood doors. The interior of the porch retains original weatherboard siding. On the south elevation is a bay window with one-over-one wood sash windows with rounded arch upper sashes. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1920 single-car garage with a gable asphalt shingle roof, a concrete block foundation, an exterior of shiplap siding, and a ca. 1990 overhead track metal panel garage door. The garage has exposed rafters at the eaves. (CB)

814 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1905 (CB) Alice and Cora Wemyss House

Alice and Cora Wemyss purchased this lot in 1902 and the dwelling was constructed by 1905. The house was likely a rental initially and had several occupants over the following two decades. The first occupant was Paul Plaschke, a well-known cartoonist. Alice and Cora Wemyss began to live there in the late twenties. Cora was an artist. Alice died in April 1939 followed by Cora in January 1941. Maggie Stoy then purchased the property.

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The dwelling is one-story in height and is a pyramid-roof cottage built ca. 1905. It has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a front facing gable and a projecting gable on the south elevation. The house has an original brick foundation covered with concrete, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the northwest corner of the main elevation is an inset partial-width porch with a square wood corner post and a concrete floor. The main entrance has been altered and has a ca. 1980 single-light glass and wood paneled door. Windows in the dwelling are original two-over-two vertical light sash. On the main façade is a row of three wood sash windows that have upper sashes of multi-diamond lights.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1905 single-car garage with a hipped asphalt shingle roof and wide eaves with exposed rafters. The garage has an exterior of weatherboard siding and a ca. 1995 metal panel overhead track garage door. (CB)

816 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1912 (CB), Photo 11 Louis I. Vernia House

Ownership of this lot changed hands several times before a dwelling was constructed on it. Mollie Fitzgerald sold the lot to the Louis I. Vernia family on June 12, 1911, and the house was built soon after. Louis was an agent for the Southern Railway.

This house combines Free Classic and Craftsman influences. It has a gable front asphalt shingle roof, a brick exterior, two interior brick chimneys, and a foundation of rock-faced concrete block. At the roofline of the north and south elevations are hipped roof dormers with two single-light windows. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width, gable roof porch with short tapered wood columns on large square brick piers. Within the gable field of the porch roof is decorative stucco work with a garland design. The main entrance has an original Craftsman style wood door with leaded glass and a garland panel flanked by leaded glass sidelights. On the main elevation is a large single-light window with a rectangular transom. On the south elevation flanking the chimney are two single-light, rectangular leaded glass windows. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash with concrete lintels. Basement windows are original three-light wood and glass design.

To the rear of the house is a ca. 1912 frame single-car garage with a concrete foundation, a gable front asphalt shingle roof, and vertical wood siding. The garage has a ca. 1960 four-light glass and wood overhead track door. (CB)

818 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1902 (CB) Huncilman-Briscoe House

Tinner Bert Huncilman had this dwelling constructed ca. 1902 for his mother, Annis Huncilman. Ms. Huncilman was the widow of Andros Huncilman who originally owned and developed the Cedar Bough area. She moved to this house from her home at 839 Cedar Bough following her husband's death. By 1909 the house became the home of George A. Briscoe and family.

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This one- and one-half story, frame, gabled ell dwelling was constructed ca. 1902. It has a gambrel asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable bay on the main façade, an interior brick chimney, an exterior of vinyl siding, and a foundation with an added stone veneer exterior. On the main (west) elevation is a partial-width porch that was remodeled ca. 1970. The porch has a solid brick railing and wrought iron posts. A brick veneer skirt continues across the dwelling's façade. The main entrance has a ca. 1960 glass and wood door. Windows in the dwelling are original nine-over-nine wood sash design. The main elevation has a large thirty-light glass and wood window flanked by four-over-six wood sash windows. In the gable field above this window is a nine-light glass and wood attic window.

826 Cedar Bough Place, 1910 (CB)
Charles J. Coleman House

This dwelling was constructed as the home of Charles J. Coleman and family in 1910. Mr. Coleman was the superintendent of the Goetz-Coleman Manufacturing Co.

The house was constructed in 1910 in a Folk Victorian gabled ell design and is one- and one-half stories in height with a central hipped asphalt shingle roof with projecting gable bays, a rock-faced concrete foundation over original brick, and an exterior of vinyl siding. The main elevation has a full-width porch that was enclosed ca. 1975 and has rock-faced concrete block walls with one-over-one aluminum sash windows. The porch retains its original tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has an original single-light light glass and wood door with a ca. 1980 exterior aluminum screen door. The main elevation has a large single-light window with a rectangular leaded glass transom. Other windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the south elevation are two square leaded glass windows. At the roofline of the south elevation is a tall, narrow, hipped roof dormer with a single one-over-one wood sash window. This house is identical in form to 838 Cedar Bough Place.

830 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1892 (CB)
Bull-Wright-Coleman House

Local merchant Benjamin S. Bull was the original owner of this dwelling. The house has changed hands many times over its long history. Ownership includes the Allen Wright family (1901-1919) and Arthur N. Coleman, a dentist, who owned the property from 1919 until 1953. Coleman had previously lived at 838 Cedar Bough Place, which he had built in 1910. The house at 830 Cedar Bough Place has passed through a series of owners during the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries.

This is a two-and one-half story Queen Anne style dwelling with an asphalt shingle jerkinhead roof, an exterior wall brick chimney, a brick foundation, and exterior of weatherboard siding. The main (west) elevation has a one-story polygonal porch with original wood posts, arched supports with a central dropped pendant, a hipped metal standing seam roof, and a wood railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Flanking the entrance are two one-over-one wood sash windows. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash design. The projecting bay on the main façade has decorative brackets, and in the gable field are trusses and paired single-light attic windows. The first story of this bay has paired one-over-one sash windows with a single large segmental arch stained glass transom set in a wood frame with sunburst relief panels in the spandrels.

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On the south elevation of the dwelling is an original one-story, shed roof porch with milled wood posts and a wood railing with square balusters. Attached to the porch is a ca. 2000 frame handicap ramp. The entrance leading to this porch has an original single-light glass and wood panel door with a rectangular transom. The dwelling's south elevation also has a decorative square window with a large pane of glass bounded with smaller panes. A one-story, frame addition was added to the south elevation ca. 1955 and has a concrete block foundation, one-over-one vinyl sash windows, a weatherboard exterior, and a projecting bay window on the south elevation. On the dwelling's west elevation is an oriel window with decorative brackets and three sash windows with stained glass in upper and lower sashes. At the attic level are three single-light windows.

To the rear of the house is a frame, 1996 two-car garage. (NCB)

832 Cedar Bough Place, 1902 (CB)
Croxall-Hartin House

James R. Croxall and family were the first owners of this 1902 dwelling. In 1911, Reverend Robert N. Simpson, a minister at Central Christian Church, lived in the dwelling. The residence changed owners and occupants several times over the years.

This one-story, frame, T-plan dwelling was constructed in 1902 and has a gable asphalt shingle roof, an interior brick chimney, an exterior of vinyl siding, and an original brick foundation with an added concrete veneer. Its details are Free Classic in style. On the main (west) and south elevations is a wrap around porch with a poured concrete floor, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, round concrete columns with raised rusticated bands, and a ca. 1950 metal railing. Porch columns rest on square rock-faced concrete block pedestals. Two entrances lead to the porch, and both have original single-light glass and wood paneled doors set in a decorative surround. Glass panes in the doors are frosted glass designs. The front northwest corner of the dwelling appears to have been enclosed during the late 20th century. This portion of the house has a concrete block foundation and no fenestration. On the dwelling's main elevation are paired windows with full-height one-over-one wood sash windows with rounded arch upper sashes. These windows are set in a decorative surround with fluted pilasters, wooden keystones, and brackets. The gable field of the main elevation has a decorative bull's-eye wood panel and a simple cutout vergeboard. Windows in the dwelling are original two-over-two vertical wood sash with bracketed cornices. In the gable fields of the east and west elevations are louvered, rounded arch attic vents. The dwelling's north elevation has a rectangular stained glass window with a simple cornice.

834 Cedar Bough Place, ca. 1905 (CB)
Atkins-Spence House

William R. and Alice Atkins were the original owners of this ca. 1905 dwelling. William worked for the Union Savings Association, and they lived in the house for nearly thirty years. Around 1931, Lillian and Charles P. Spence acquired the dwelling, and remained there for several years. Around 1950, it became the home of James Hurt, who operated a nearby Marathon Service Station.

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This is a one- and one-half story, frame, ca. 1905 dwelling with a central pyramidal roof with projecting gable bays. The house has a foundation of rock-faced concrete block, an interior brick chimney, and an exterior of vinyl siding. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width porch with a concrete floor, a tongue-and-groove ceiling, one square wood post, and two ca. 1950 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door with a ca. 1980 exterior glass and metal security storm door. On the main elevation, the house has a tri-part window with a central single-light window with a decorative transom flanked by narrow one-over-one wood sash windows. Other windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the south elevation is a small projecting bay.

At the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1980 frame and metal garage. (NCB)

**836 Cedar Bough Place, 1908 (CB), Photo 10
Emil Kiel House**

This dwelling was constructed for Emil and Violet Kiel in 1908. Kiel worked with his father, Gustav, at G. Kiel & Sons, a tobacco manufacturer on Main Street. The Kiel family occupied this home for over fifty years. Emil passed away around 1953, and his wife continued to live on Cedar Bough until her death in 1959. She worked as a seamstress at Floyd County Memorial Hospital. The home was then purchased by John C. Caufield, a professor at the University of Louisville, and his wife Irene.

The Kiel House is a Bungalow style house built in 1908, featuring a hipped asphalt shingle roof, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, an exterior wall brick chimney, and an exterior of weatherboard siding. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width recessed porch with large circular concrete columns, each with five rusticated bands. The porch has a tongue-and-groove ceiling, a concrete floor, and a solid concrete railing. The main entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door flanked by original single-light sidelights. The dwelling has wide eaves with exposed decorative brackets. At the roofline of the main elevation is a hipped roof dormer with two square attic windows. An identical dormer appears on the north elevation. This elevation of the dwelling also has a small bay window. On the south elevation is a projecting bay with a secondary entrance. This entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. Windows throughout the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1908, two-story, frame carriage house. This outbuilding has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with wide eaves and exposed rafters, vertical wood siding, and a sliding wooden garage door. The building has six-light glass and wood windows in the upper story, and a nine-light glass and wood pedestrian entrance at the ground level. (CB)

**838 Cedar Bough Place, 1910 (CB)
Coleman-Guthrie House**

Dentist Arthur N. Coleman purchased this lot in September 1909 and had this dwelling built by the following year. The Coleman family lived here until 1919. In 1919 they bought and moved to 830 Cedar Bough. The second owner of the property was Thomas C. Guthrie, who along with his brothers owned a wholesale paper and twine business. The Guthrie family continued to own the dwelling for over twenty years. During the 1930s, the house was divided into two apartments and had several renters and owners

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over the following decades. Marvin and Melanie Riddle purchased the property in the mid-1980s. In recent years extensive restoration work on the dwelling has been completed, including removal of exterior vinyl siding.

This is a one-story, frame, Folk Victorian style cross-gabled dwelling built in 1910. The home's moldings and porch are Free Classic in style. The dwelling has a central hipped roof of asphalt shingles with extending gables, an exterior of weatherboard siding, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, and an interior brick chimney. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width porch with fluted Ionic columns connected by a frame railing with square balusters. The porch has a concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove ceiling. The main entrance has a leaded glass and wood door with a ca. 1990 exterior glass and metal security door. On the main elevation is a large single-light fixed window with a large, leaded glass, rectangular transom. On the south elevation is a small projecting bay window. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. This house is identical in form to 826 Cedar Bough Place.

To the rear of the dwelling is a ca. 1970 concrete block garage. (NCB)

844 Cedar Bough Place, 1906 (CB)
Charles E. Richards House

This dwelling was constructed in 1906 as the home of Charles E. Richards, who served as principal of the East 4th Street School in New Albany. He later taught at New Albany High School. Richards died in 1925, and his widow, Henrietta, continued to live in their Cedar Bough home until the early 1930s. During this decade it was primarily the home of the Bernard O. Umbach family. The house had various residents throughout the 1940s. In 1949, Roy Becker, a paymaster for the Colonial Supply Company, and his family lived in the dwelling. Around this time the house was divided into two apartments. During the late twentieth century, it was converted back to a single-family home.

The dwelling at 844 Cedar Bough Place is a two-story, frame, Queen Anne style dwelling built in 1906. The house has a hipped asphalt shingle roof with a projecting gable on the main elevation, an exterior of weatherboard siding, a rock-faced concrete block foundation, and an interior wall brick chimney. On the main (west) elevation is a full-width porch with square fluted columns on rock-faced concrete block piers. The porch has a milled spindle frieze and decorative brackets. Decorative brackets also appear at the corners of the main elevation's projecting gable. The entrance has an original single-light glass and wood door. On the first story of the main elevation is a large, single-light window with an etched frosted glass transom. In the second story of the front facing gable is a bay window with three one-over-one wood sash windows. In the gable field is a square louvered wood vent. Windows in the dwelling are original one-over-one wood sash. On the rear elevation is a shed roof porch. On the north elevation is a two-story projecting bay.

To the rear of the dwelling is a small, frame outbuilding constructed ca. 1960. (NCB)

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Northern Fence, ca. 1910 (CS)

Along the northern end of Cedar Bough Place is an original stone fence wall built ca. 1910. The fence consists of two sections constructed of random course stone with rock and concrete chinking. Square stone columns appear on the ends, and a central wrought iron fence connects the two stone sections. The fence appears in a ca. 1910 postcard of the neighborhood and has not been significantly altered.

Southern Fence, ca. 1970 (NCS)

At the southern end of Cedar Bough Place is a brick fence with wrought iron detailing that provides a narrow passage for a single vehicle. This fence was constructed ca. 1970 and is considered a non-contributing element to the district.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The Cedar Bough Place Historic District is located in the city of New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. New Albany is located on the northern banks of the Ohio River in the southern portion of the state. The Cedar Bough Place Historic District is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a notable residential development of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The district contains twenty-five primary buildings, all of which would be considered contributing to the character of the district. Dwellings within the district date from ca. 1883 to ca. 1920 and have not been significantly altered, and the district retains a strong sense of time and place from the early twentieth century.

The Cedar Bough Place Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion C for its late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture. An architectural survey of New Albany completed in 1994 identified the Cedar Bough neighborhood as potentially eligible for the National Register. The district is a small residential neighborhood on the street of Cedar Bough Place, a block-long, private street within a larger residential section of the city. Dwellings within the district are single-family homes constructed from ca. 1883 to ca. 1920. Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Folk Victorian house forms represent the predominant architectural styles of the neighborhood. Other architectural styles within the district include American Foursquare and Craftsman/Bungalow designs. The appearance of the Cedar Bough Place Historic District has not been significantly altered and it retains much of its historic character.

Historical Overview

The Cedar Bough Place Historic District began to emerge as an upper- to middle-class neighborhood in the late nineteenth century. Its development reflects the growth and prosperity of New Albany at the end of a prosperous era, as well as its resurgence following a period of economic difficulty. In the decades following the Civil War, New Albany developed a richly diverse industrial base that initiated and supported an increasingly wealthy upper and middle class. The closure of its leading manufacturer combined with the economic depression of the 1890s brought a sharp halt to the city's prosperity, and numerous skilled workers left the city. New industries and opportunities, however, emerged in the new century, and the city began to expand.

New Albany, Indiana was founded in 1813 by Joel, Nathaniel, and Abner Scribner, three brothers from New York who came to the region with the goal of establishing a new town. They selected lands just below the falls of the Ohio, a navigational barrier where the river dropped some twenty-six feet over a two- and one-half mile section. The town of Louisville, Kentucky, founded in 1780, lay across the river to the south, and the recently established settlements of Clarksville and Jeffersonville, founded in 1794 and 1802, were to the east.¹

¹ Betty Lou Amster, *New Albany on the Ohio* (New Albany, IN: New Albany Sesquicentennial, Inc., 1963), 9-15; David

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The Scribner brothers purchased approximately 800 acres for \$8,000 and began to clear the surrounding dense forests in March 1813. They selected the upper bank for the townsite and named it New Albany in honor of the capital of their native state of New York. The Scribners made fast work of establishing the town, which was soon platted with spacious lots, wide roads, and areas for markets, schools, churches, and public squares. The original town plat extended from the river to Oak Street and between East Fifth and West Fifth. A road was surveyed to connect with the Old Buffalo Trace, a widely used migration and trade route, and a sawmill was established. By November 1813, the brothers were advertising the sale of lots in newspapers throughout the northeast.

Indiana became a state in 1816, and New Albany incorporated as a town the following year. Initially, New Albany was a part of Clark County. In order to help promote the growth and importance of their town, the Scribners embarked on a campaign to create a new county of which New Albany would be the county seat. Their efforts were successful, and Floyd County was established March 4, 1819 out of portions of Clark and Harrison Counties. With land set aside for a county courthouse and other public buildings, New Albany was declared the county seat. After clearing some financial hurdles the courthouse was completed in 1824.²

New Albany grew quickly and by 1819 had approximately 1,000 residents and 150 houses. The town's position along the busy Ohio River made it an ideal shipping port, and in combination with an abundance of timber resources it became a profitable center for the shipbuilding industry. Ship builders Shreve and Blair produced the city's first steamboat, the *Ohio*, in 1818, and as river trade traffic increased, New Albany became a top producer of these vessels, which carried regional goods to markets in New Orleans. Steamboat building quickly became the basis of the local economy as the riverfront area developed with shipyards and related industrial sites such as lumber yards, foundries, and mills.³ Commercial development took place along Main, Market, and Spring Streets and by the mid 1830s included numerous dry good stores, groceries, hardware shops, drug stores and saloons. Residential development occurred to the west and northeast of the commercial district.⁴

By 1830, New Albany was one of the largest towns in Indiana with a population of 2,079. It continued to grow over the next decade and incorporated as a city in 1839. An 1838 magazine described New Albany as the "largest and most commercial business point in the state."⁵ In 1847, New Albany gained its first railroad with the construction of the New Albany and Salem line, which was completed in 1851. This new transportation system boosted the city's already flourishing trade and further promoted its status as a commercial and shipping center. Railroad repair shops were

² Amster, 19-23.

³ Karen Beard, "The Little Town that Grew: New Albany, 1830-1850," in *A History of New Albany, Indiana*, John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 21-22.

⁴ Laura Thayer, comp. "City of New Albany Interim Report, Indiana Historic Sites and Structures Inventory," (New Albany, IN: City of New Albany, Indiana, 1994), 11.

⁵ Amster, 27.

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located in New Albany, and the local depot spawned the construction of several hotels. The line was extended to Michigan City by 1854 and later became the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.⁶

Steamboat building, however, continued to be the leading industry with 353 boats built in New Albany between 1825 and 1867. In 1850, the industry generated a million dollars a year. Additional industries such as foundries and tobacco factories also produced around a million dollars annually, while wholesalers and merchants generated another three million dollars per year. The city contained seven financial institutions and had over 120 shops and stores. Around 1,200 homes lined the streets to house its population of over 8,000. During the 1850s, the city limits roughly doubled with annexation of lands to the west, north and east. The city's prosperity created a sizeable wealthy class, which constructed a number of large, elegant homes along East Main Street. Working class housing emerged to the west and northeast of the commercial area, and middle and upper-class housing arose to the north as the city continued to grow.⁷

Prior to the Civil War the steamboat industry began to falter. While the building of these vessels remained an important part of the local economy into the war years, the golden age of the steamboat was passing due to the increasing importance and effectiveness of railroads. In New Albany, production of steamboats peaked in 1856 when twenty-two ships were produced in the city. Second only to Pittsburgh in boatbuilding on the Ohio, New Albany was home to six shipbuilders who employed some 225 carpenters, shipwrights, and laborers, and supported several related industries including five foundries, and numerous cabin builders and furniture makers.⁸ But the number of railroad lines, which were not limited to river access, were on the rise and gradually became the preferred shipping transportation method. The Civil War hastened the decline of the local shipbuilding industry in New Albany due to the city's strong commercial ties to southern markets. Contracts from southern states on which the industry depended came to a halt. The city produced only five boats between 1861 and 1863. After experiencing a minor resurgence in 1864-1865 when a total of sixteen vessels were built, the industry quickly declined and never recovered.⁹

In the years following the Civil War, New Albany redefined itself with a new, more diverse industrial base. By the 1880s, the city once again was experiencing an era of prosperity as extensive manufacturing development provided jobs, strengthened the economy, and spurred growth of the city. Furniture manufacturers, breweries, tanneries, and producers of soap, candles, tobacco, pottery, and marble all contributed to the local economy. Chief among the new industrial developments were textile mills, iron works, and the manufacture of plate glass. The Ohio Falls Iron Works and New Albany Rail Mill were founded ca. 1865 and employed 600 workers in the 1880s. New Albany Woolen and Cotton Mills

⁶ Ibid., 33-35.

⁷ Ibid., 32, 40; Thayer, 11.

⁸ Amster, 35-38; *This is Our Community*. (New Albany, IN: Floyd County Historical Society, 1998), 13.

⁹ Amster, 35-38; Mark Spurgeon, "New Albany and the Civil War, 1860-1865," in *A History of New Albany, Indiana*, John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 49.

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located on Vincennes Street was the largest textile operation in the Midwest and employed 800 workers. The New Albany Hosiery Mill, established in 1879, had 150 employees.¹⁰

By far the largest and most important plant in New Albany was the American Plate Glass Works. Established in 1865 by John B. Ford as the New Albany Glass Works, the firm initially produced bottles and jars, but soon also became a pioneer in the manufacture of plate glass. The company was the first to produce plate glass in the United States and installed the first American-made plate glass in a New Albany tailor shop in 1870. By the 1880s under the ownership and management of Washington C. DePauw, the American Plate Glass Works was the largest factory of its type in the country and employed over 1,200 individuals. It occupied over thirty acres along the riverbank and had its own power plant, water works, barge line, foundries, warehouses, sawmill, and box factory.¹¹

These numerous concerns resulted in an increase in New Albany manufacturing sales from \$2 million in 1868 to \$20 million in the 1880s. The city experienced a number of improvements during these boom years. By 1882, five railroad lines traveled through the city, and in 1886 the Kentucky and Indiana (K&I) Bridge was constructed across the Ohio River to accommodate rail traffic. Telephone service arrived in the city in 1883, and electricity followed in 1887. The city's mule-driven street car system, established in 1867, was expanded to eastern industrial developments along Vincennes Street.¹²

The success of area industries created an era of great prosperity in New Albany. Many of its leading businessmen and industrialists became quite wealthy, and the city was home to some of the richest families in the state. Times were good throughout the 1880s, and many new homes and communities were established as the city grew. It was common for investors to purchase lands for resale or to divide larger acreages into small individual parcels for neighborhood development. It was in this positive economic climate that Cedar Bough Place was developed.

The area of land that became Cedar Bough was part of some seventy-five acres owned by the Loughrey family in the early nineteenth century. In 1836, Margaret Loughrey had the land divided into twenty lots ranging from around two to eleven acres. By the mid-1850s, seven of these lots had been divided into small individual parcels and developed as residential neighborhoods. At this time, the five-acre lot No. 6 of the Loughrey plat, which later became the Cedar Bough neighborhood, belonged to Hezekiah Beeler. Lots to the east and west of the Beeler lot remained undeveloped, but the city had expanded to the southern edge of these properties, and several acres north of the lots had also been developed.¹³

¹⁰ Amster, 67-70.

¹¹ Ibid., 68; *This is Our Community*. (New Albany, IN: Floyd County Historical Society, 1998), 42.

¹² Amster, 71-72.

¹³ New Albany Plat No. 124, September 5, 1836, on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, IN; Map of New Albany, Indiana, 1854, on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, IN.

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Local real estate broker Andros Huncilman purchased lot No. 6 of the Loughrey plat in April of 1883. Huncilman and his family lived in a two-story, frame dwelling on the property that was built prior to 1883. This dwelling remains as the oldest house in the district at 839 Cedar Bough Place. Local tradition states that this house was moved to its current location from a nearby farm. No documentation has been found to support this; however, an 1889 plat of a portion of the adjacent lot No. 5 of the Loughrey plat does show the outline of a house of similar configuration.¹⁴ What is known is that the house was situated at its current location on Cedar Bough by around 1890.

Andros Huncilman began to sell off portions of his lot in the early 1890s. At this time the New Albany economy was still riding high on its successful industrial development, and the city's successful businessmen were building homes for their families. When dividing his property into lots, Huncilman chose to make the newly developed street a private one. Lot lines extended from the front lawns to the center of the street, making buyers of the lots collective owners of the street as well. The system of private residential enclaves is thought to have taken root in St. Louis, Missouri, during the 1880s as wealthy residents sought a means to protect themselves from the urban ills of a rapidly developing city. The city's affluent developed an upper class residential enclave along the city's western border. Landowners and developers in this Central West End neighborhood created private streets to avoid such urban problems as rising industry, pollution, and noise. These exclusive areas often enacted restrictive covenants, much like today's gated community's, and assessed annual fees to cover maintenance of the streets. Palatial homes lined the streets, which were entered through regal gates. These wealthy St. Louis residents extended their control to the surrounding environment by purchasing adjacent lands where they built luxury apartments and hotels in an effort to prevent industrial development near their homes.¹⁵

Whether or not the development of private streets became a trend regionally is not clear. In his review of Charles C. Savage's book *Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis*, Mark A. Hewitt points to St. Louis as the "birthplace and proving ground" for such protected enclaves, but that "the form did not take hold across the nation."¹⁶ No known examples of private streets currently exist in municipalities surrounding New Albany, including the city of Louisville, Kentucky, although Louisville does contain some private alleys. Further research might reveal that some streets in early suburban areas began as private developments due to their rural character.¹⁷ It is not known what inspired Andros Huncilman to develop Cedar Bough Place as a private street, but perhaps he too saw it as a way to protect his neighborhood from the city's rapid development and rising industry. Cedar Bough Place is the only known private street development in New Albany. It is a possibility that a few other New Albany streets of this era might have been

¹⁴ New Albany Plat No. 357, December 2, 1889, copy on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, Indiana.

¹⁵ Explore St. Louis website, http://www.explorestlouis.com/factSheets/fact_centralWestEnd; St. Louis Missouri website, <http://stlouis.missouri.org/government/heritage/history/architecture.htm>.

¹⁶ Mark A. Hewitt, review of *Architecture of the Private Streets of St. Louis* by Charles C. Savage. *The Journal of Southern History* 55 (May 1989): 346-348.

¹⁷ Conversation between author and Richard Jett, historic preservation officer for Louisville Metro government, October 22, 2007.

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developed as private streets, including Catherine Place, which is adjacent and parallel to Cedar Bough Place. Like Cedar Bough, Catherine Place is only one block in length and was originally part of the Loughrey estate. Unlike Cedar Bough, however, Catherine Place was not developed until the early twentieth century, and its developer, John Vernia, built most of the houses on the street as rentals.¹⁸ In any case, Cedar Bough remains the only street in the city of New Albany that continues to be a private street today.

Prior to Cedar Bough's development, the Huncilman House sat at the northern end of the property on the west side of the street. In 1891, the first two dwellings other than the Huncilman House were constructed also on the west side of the street (819 and 831). The following year, two more dwellings were built on the west side (815, and 843), and a third was constructed on the opposite side of the street at what is now 830 Cedar Bough Place. Each of these five dwellings was built in the ornamental Queen Anne style, which was a widely popular residential architectural style throughout the United States from around 1880 to 1910. Queen Anne houses typically are asymmetrical in form and have a steeply pitched irregular roof with a dominant front-facing gable. Additional defining features of the style include the use of patterned shingles, cutaway bays, towers, half-timbering, and other methods to avoid a smooth-walled appearance. Large porches are common and are often wrap around with delicate turned porch supports and spindlework ornamentation, particularly in Queen Anne houses built early in the style's period of popularity.¹⁹

The first five houses constructed on Cedar Bough are excellent examples of the Queen Anne style. The Browning-Dennis House at 843 Cedar Bough Place demonstrates the style through its large tower, alternating patterns of wood shingles, chamfered corners, and spindlework on its porch and frieze. The Bradley-Gwin-Janes House at 831 Cedar Bough Place projects a varied exterior through patterned shingles, bay and stained glass windows, a wrap around porch, and finials at the roofline. The dwelling at 819 Cedar Bough Place also reflects the Queen Anne style with a wrap around porch with milled porch posts and a decorative spindle frieze. These large spacious homes with decorative detailing such as stained glass windows, milled woodwork, and patterned shingles reflected the opulent times occurring in the city. Those who had these homes constructed were successful business and professional men. They included prominent attorney Evan Stotsenburg, commercial merchant Benjamin Bull, and bank executive Lawrence Bradley.²⁰

Shortly after the initial development of Cedar Bough Place, New Albany's prosperous economy plummeted. By the late 1880s local iron and textile industries were in trouble due to market changes and growing competition, and the discovery of natural gas, an inexpensive fuel source, in north-central Indiana threatened the production of plate glass. In 1887, one of the city's wealthiest men and leading benefactor of local enterprise, banker and industrialist Washington C. DePauw, passed away and could no longer come to the rescue of failing businesses.²¹ These events were followed by a nationwide six-year economic depression beginning in 1893. New Albany's industry could not keep up and the closing of its largest

¹⁸ Personal correspondence between author and David Barksdale, Floyd County Historian, October 2007; Thayer, 85.

¹⁹ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1996), 263-264.

²⁰ New Albany City Directories, 1891-1892; New Albany Deed Records, New Albany, Indiana.

²¹ Amster, 75.

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manufacturer, DePauw Glass Works, in June 1893 proved devastating to the local economy. Over 4,000 residents, many of them skilled laborers, left the city resulting in the first decrease in its population since its founding. The population dropped from 21,059 in 1890 to 16,500 in 1893, and approximately twenty-five percent of the houses in the city stood vacant for the remainder of the decade.²² With this economic downturn, construction on Cedar Bough stopped, and it was a full decade before another dwelling was built on the street.

New Albany gradually recovered from the downward turn of the 1890s, and during the first decade of the twentieth century the production of veneer, plywood, and paneling emerged as a new leading industry to boost the local economy. The region's plentiful timber resources, available work force, and ample shipping facilities helped to support this new industry as several companies were established. One of the city's first woodworking plants was the Wood-Mosaic Corporation, founded in 1898, which specialized in cut flooring. Arthur Stout established the Indiana Veneer and Panel Company in New Albany in 1901 and others soon followed. John N. Roberts and James Conner began a veneer cutting plant in 1904, and in 1907 the E.V. Knight founded the New Albany Veneering Company. The Hoosier Panel Company followed in 1915. The new industry proved successful, and by 1920 the city was the nation's largest producer of plywood and Knight's New Albany Veneering Company became the largest veneer plant in the world.²³

With a new uplift in the local economy, construction once again took off on Cedar Bough Place. In the ten years between 1902 and 1912, seventeen more houses were built along the street. The vast majority of these dwellings were built in vernacular Folk Victorian house forms, primarily L, T, or cross-plan cottages, with elements of the Queen Anne or Free Classic styles. The size and scale of these homes reflect not only fashionable trends of the era, but also demonstrate the more restrained, and perhaps cautious economic climate of the post depression years. While the Queen Anne dwellings of the earlier, more prosperous era were large, two- to two- and one-half story structures with copious ornamentation, the dwellings of the early twentieth century were slightly more modest in comparison. The Folk Victorian styles tend to be one- to one- and one-half stories in height, and tend to have more limited ornamentation. Also, during the ten year delay in construction on the street, trends and preferences in architecture had shifted. The popularity of the Queen Anne style was beginning to fade as interest in traditional classical styles was renewed. During the 1890s, the Free Classic adaptation of the Queen Anne style became widespread. This design incorporates classical detailing, such as Palladian windows, cornice-line dentils, and classical porch columns, rather than the delicate spindlework on asymmetrical Queen Anne house forms.²⁴

The dwellings constructed on Cedar Bough Place between 1902 and 1912 reflect this growing trend in domestic architecture. The L, T, and cross-plan forms on Cedar Bough Place share the asymmetrical designs of the street's earlier Queen Anne houses. Detailing on the L, T, and cross-plan houses is either similar to the early Queen Anne dwellings or is more classically-inspired ornamentation reflecting the rising popularity of the Free Classic style. Examples include the

²² Ibid., 75-76.

²³ Ibid., 92; Kathy Fisher, "Living In and Loving It: New Albany, 1918-1930," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana," John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 75; *This is Our Community*, 16.

²⁴ McAlester, 263-268.

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dwelling at 811 Cedar Bough Place. This 1904 gabled ell house reflects the early Queen Anne style and has a wraparound porch with milled porch posts and a spindle frieze. In comparison, the dwelling at 808 Cedar Bough Place, built in 1905, also has an asymmetrical façade with a wrap around porch, but features Roman Doric porch columns. Likewise the house at 838 Cedar Bough Place, a 1910 cross-gabled dwelling, has Free Classic style moldings and Ionic porch columns.

Queen Anne, Free Classic, and Folk Victorian style houses are very common throughout New Albany. The city has several examples of Queen Anne style and Queen Anne-influenced dwellings in many turn-of-the-century neighborhoods. These include Catherine Place, which is adjacent to Cedar Bough Place, the East Residential district a few blocks to the east, and the Spring Street district a few blocks south of Cedar Bough Place. The Free Classic subtype is especially prevalent as are Queen Anne influenced Folk Victorian cottages, particularly cross-plan dwellings. But, the concentration of Queen Anne and Free Classic dwellings in the Cedar Bough Place district give it a unique, strong architectural cohesiveness. Other New Albany neighborhoods that developed during the same era as Cedar Bough Place tend to have a greater mix of architectural styles. Vernacular shotgun forms and bungalows are also prevalent throughout these neighborhoods. Streets immediately adjacent to Cedar Bough Place primarily contain one- to one-and-one-half story, shotgun, gable-front, or other vernacular style dwellings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Cedar Bough Place, in part due to its small, one-block size, has a more unified architectural character. This quality, plus its private street design with end gates, gives Cedar Bough Place an easily recognizable, distinct appearance and identity.

The latest dwellings constructed in the Cedar Bough neighborhood were built in 1910, 1912, and 1920 and reflect the Craftsman/Bungalow style and the American Foursquare design. The Craftsman/Bungalow style was inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century as well as Eastern architectural styles, and was introduced by California architects Charles and Henry Greene. Defining characteristics of the style include low-pitched roofs with wide eaves and exposed rafters, decorative beams and braces, and porches commonly with tapered wood columns. The style became extremely popular throughout the United States from about 1905 into the 1930s. The Bungalow style was fashionable, yet relatively inexpensive, and so was attractive to the growing middle class. Numerous pattern books offered plans for Bungalow designs and pre-cut package kits were widely available.²⁵ The American Foursquare is a subtype of the Arts and Crafts style that was commonly built during the 1910s and 1920s.

Construction of these designs on Cedar Bough reflect another shift in architectural trends and preferences. The district's one American Foursquare, 821 Cedar Bough Place, was constructed ca. 1912 and is a representative example of the style with typical features such as a hipped roof, hipped dormer, and a full-width porch. Bungalow/Craftsman dwellings in the district are 801 and 816 Cedar Bough Place and the Kahler House at 837 Cedar Bough Place. The 816 example blends Craftsman influences with those of the Free Classic style, thus representing the transition between these styles. The house has a full-width porch with short tapered wood columns on large square brick piers, which is common among Craftsman style dwellings. Within the gable field of the porch is elaborate foliated scroll work that is reflective of the classical influences of Free Classic designs. The dwelling at 801 typifies the Bungalow style with its low pitched hipped roof with wide eaves and large full-width porch with brick corner columns.

²⁵ Ibid., 453-454.

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The Kahler House at 837 Cedar Bough was the last constructed on the street. Its owner, Ferdinand Kahler, was a successful New Albany businessman and entrepreneur who exemplified the city's increasingly wide industrial interests. In addition to plywood and veneer production, other woodworking operations in New Albany produced furniture, tool handles, boxes, and baskets. Other industries also emerged during the early twentieth century, and area factories manufactured glue, fertilizer, and other products. By 1923 over forty major industrial plants were in operation in New Albany. For a short time a few New Albany businessmen tried their hand at manufacturing cars. The American Automobile Manufacturing Company (AAMC) was established in the Old Woolen Mills factory on Vincennes Street in 1910. The site continued as a car manufacturing plant until 1917, during which time the ownership and name of the business changed five times. One of the owner's of this enterprise was Cedar Bough resident Ferdinand Kahler, who also operated a furniture factory. Kahler purchased the failing AAMC in 1912 and renamed it the Ohio Falls Motor Company. This firm produced around twenty cars called the Pilgrim before Kahler sold the business in 1914. Kahler then turned to a more established automobile maker, the Ford Motor Co., and began to produce car bodies for its Model T.²⁶ The Kahler company was in business until 1926.

Ferdinand Kahler lived at 839 Cedar Bough Place, which was the original Huncilman House on the street. Kahler had purchased the home from Annis Huncilman, Andros Huncilman's widow, in 1903. He also purchased the adjacent lot and around 1920 constructed the final house on Cedar Bough Place. The Ferdinand Kahler House at 837 Cedar Bough Place was built in a unique Bungalow design with a second story sleeping room. This feature commonly appeared in what is termed "airplane" Bungalows, presumably because they afforded a panoramic view.²⁷ The Kahler House example is representative of this feature and consists of a one-room, second story section with bands of multiple windows. The house also has a unique porch construction with a parapet roofline and castallations. Original cast iron light fixtures adorn the porch and are characteristic of the Craftsman style. Kahler lived in the home the remainder of his life. Following his death in 1928, his widow continued to live in the house until 1932.

With the completion of the Kahler house ca. 1920, construction on Cedar Bough Place ended and the neighborhood attained the appearance that it has today. The Cedar Bough neighborhood was considered to be a prestigious address and residents were primarily of middle- to upper-classes. A postcard of the neighborhood from 1913 reveals its prominent status (See Figure 1). In addition to those previously mentioned, residents of the street included dentist Arthur Coleman, tobacco products manufacturer Emil Kiel, and Earl Gwin, president of the Second National Bank. Several residents operated their own businesses such as H.H. Collins, who owned a local shoe store, and Thomas Guthrie, owner of a wholesale paper and twine business. In addition to merchants, bankers, and lawyers, occupations of Cedar Bough Place residents over the years include jeweler, baker, paint salesman, cartoonist, chemist, school principal and teacher, artist, and bookkeeper. Another interesting resident was Bernard Hock, who lived at 808 Cedar Bough Place and worked for Fidelity Roofing and Siding. Hock was an accomplished table tennis champion and eventually formed his own company, the Table Tennis Company, which manufactured equipment for the sport. Those who lived "on the bough" often stayed

²⁶ Fisher, 75; James Schremp, "Collapse and Rebirth: New Albany, 1893-1918," in "A History of New Albany, Indiana," John E. Findling, ed. (Indiana University Southeast, Spring 2003), 75

²⁷ McAlester, 458.

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loyal to the neighborhood. Many residents remained in their initial Cedar Bough Place houses for a long term, and many people on the street moved from one house on the street to another over the years.

During the early years of Cedar Bough Place, the city saw the expansion of its streetcar system and the development of an Interurban line. The mule-powered streetcar system was expanded and electrified in 1893. In 1902, Sam Insull, former secretary to Thomas Edison, came to New Albany following the suggestion of Chicago bankers to purchase and reorganize utility companies. His brother Martin stayed in New Albany to manage them while Insull continued to other Midwestern cities to take on similar projects. By 1911, Insull had invested \$800,000 in New Albany utilities and rail lines. Among his developments was an interurban line which by 1908 linked the city to Indianapolis. A streetcar line ran south of Cedar Bough Place along Ekin Street, which further enhanced the livability of the Cedar Bough neighborhood. Other improvements in the city during this era include the construction of a new K&I bridge to replace the original 1886 structure over the Ohio River.²⁸ The city's population began to rise once again and reached nearly 23,000 by 1920.²⁹

Residents of Cedar Bough escaped relatively unscathed by the two natural disasters that struck New Albany in the early twentieth century. In 1917, a devastating tornado hit New Albany and caused severe damage throughout the city resulting in the destruction of five factories and around 500 homes. Cedar Bough narrowly missed the brunt of the storm, which hit hard just a few blocks away. However, Ferdinand Kahler's furniture factory on Vincennes Street near Grantline Road, was one of the many buildings the storm destroyed. Kahler rebuilt after the storm, and doubled the size of the plant and its workforce. The city experienced its worst flood in January 1937 as the Ohio River rose out of its banks to a record 85.48 feet above flood stage. The flood caused over \$8 million in damage and left thousands seeking aid. Flood waters reached the southeast corner of the Cedar Bough neighborhood as nearby creeks and streams followed the Ohio's lead.³⁰

Cedar Bough Place continued to thrive through the late twentieth century. It continues to be a cohesive neighborhood today connected through its architectural design. During the late twentieth century, it passed through a period of decline as many of the dwellings became rental properties with some being divided into apartments. In recent years, however, the neighborhood has converted back to primarily single-family occupancy and ownership and there is a renewed interest in preserving the historic character of the neighborhood, which is a locally regulated historic district, among residents. Dwellings within the district retain a high degree of their historic character and the neighborhood as a whole conveys a strong sense of time and place.

²⁸ Amster, 83; Barksdale and Sekula, 20.

²⁹ Fisher, 76.

³⁰ Amster, 99; Barksdale and Sekula, 95, 101; 1937 Map of New Albany showing the crest of the 1937 flood, Petery-Hedden Print Company, 1937, copy on file at the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library, New Albany, IN.

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Cedar Bough, New Albany, Ind.

Figure 1: A 1910 postcard of the Cedar Bough neighborhood. (*Photo courtesy of the New Albany-Floyd County Public Library*).

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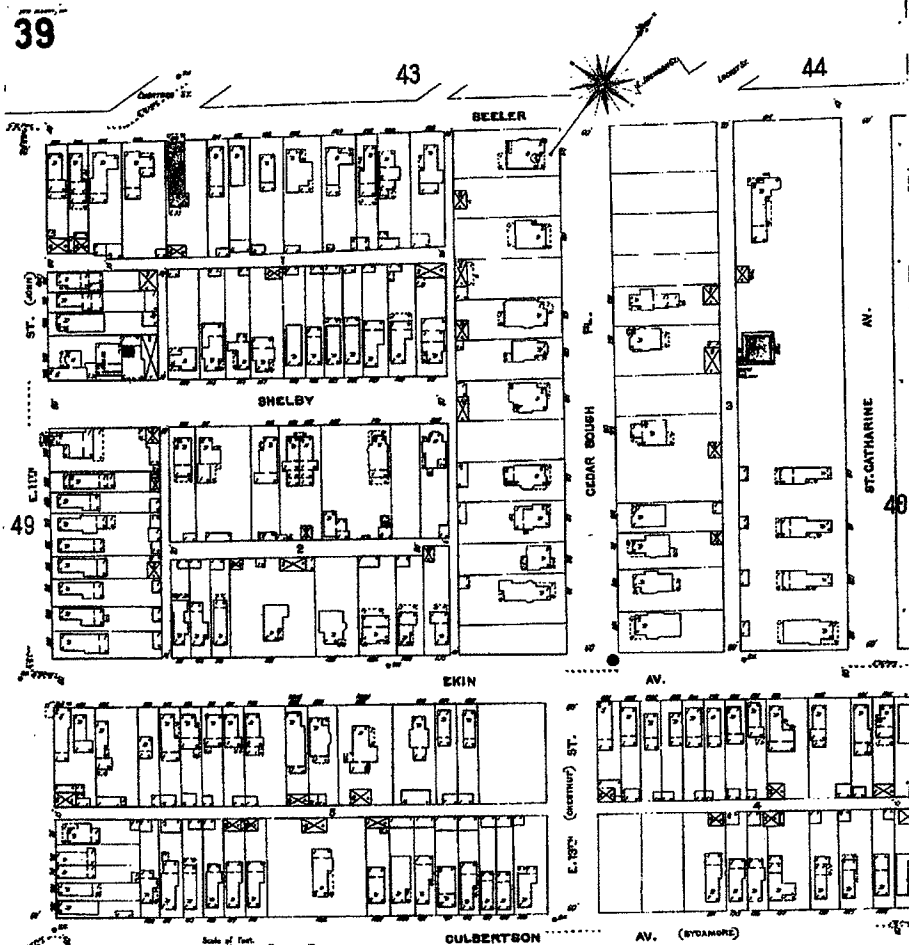


Figure 2: The 1905 Sanborn Map of Cedar Bough Place.

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Floyd County, Indiana

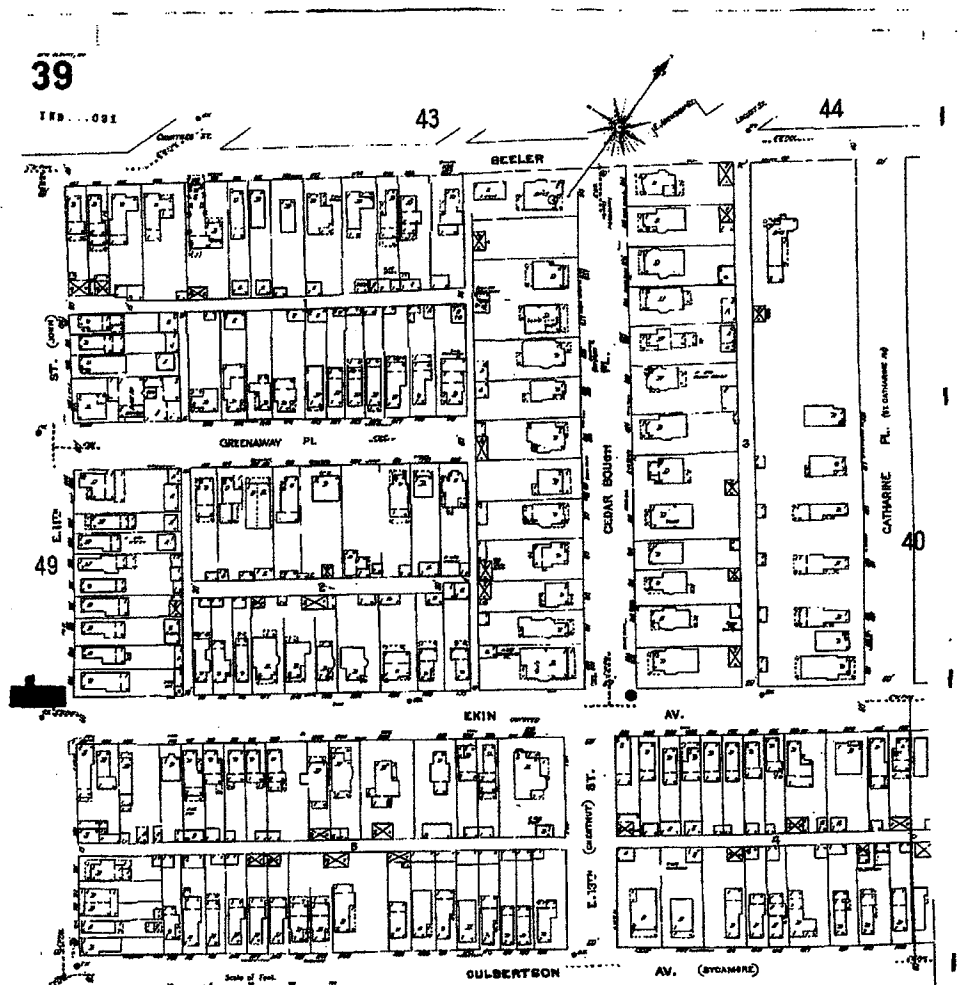


Figure 3: The 1949 Sanborn Map of Cedar Bough Place.

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Floyd County, Indiana

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Note: This document assumes Cedar Bough Place to run true north-south.

Starting at the northeast corner of the alley parallel to but west of Cedar Bough Place, and the north curb line of Ekin Avenue, proceed north down the east edge of said alley to the south curb line of Beeler Street, turn east and follow said south curb to the west edge of the alley parallel to but east of Cedar Bough Place, then go south down said alley edge to the north curb line of Ekin Avenue. Turn west along said north curb line and follow to the point of origin. This boundary further includes all portions of gates and/or walls at either end of Cedar Bough Place.

The boundary of the Cedar Bough Place Historic District includes the following parcels on the accompanying City of New Albany tax map: 008-6160-001, 008-6160-002, 008-6160-003, 008-6160-004, 008-6160-005, 008-6160-006, 008-6160-007, 008-6160-008, 008-6160-009, 008-6160-010, 008-6160-011, 008-6160-012, 008-6160-013, 008-6160-014, 008-6160-015, 008-6160-016, 008-6160-017, 008-6160-018, 008-6160-019, 008-6160-020, 008-6160-021, 008-6160-022, 008-6160-023, 008-6160-024, and 008-6160-025.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Cedar Bough Place Historic District includes all properties located on the street of Cedar Bough Place in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. The boundaries of the Cedar Bough Place Historic District were drawn to include all buildings historically associated with the one-block long neighborhood, which is well-defined. The district's northern boundary is defined by the termination of the street at Beeler Street by a stone fence. Likewise, the southern boundary of the district at Ekin Avenue is marked by a brick and wrought iron fence with a narrow passage for vehicles. Adjacent residential areas to the east and west reflect different architectural styles and periods, and are not historically associated with the Cedar Bough Place neighborhood.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Cedar Bough Place Historic District
New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana
Photos by: Thomason and Associates
Date: October 2006; April 2007

- Photo 1 of 16: Streetscape, 800 block Cedar Bough Place, view north.
- Photo 2 of 16: Streetscape, 800 block Cedar Bough Place, view south
- Photo 3 of 16: 831 Cedar Bough Place, view west
- Photo 4 of 16: 830 Cedar Bough Place, view east
- Photo 5 of 16: 821 Cedar Bough Place, view west
- Photo 6 of 16: 819 Cedar Bough Place, view west
- Photo 7 of 16: 811 Cedar Bough Place, view west
- Photo 8 of 16: 808 Cedar Bough Place, view east
- Photo 9 of 16: 837 Cedar Bough Place, view southwest
- Photo 10 of 16: 836 Cedar Bough Place, view east
- Photo 11 of 16: 816 Cedar Bough Place, view east
- Photo 12 of 16: Garage, 836 Cedar Bough Place, view northwest
- Photo 13 of 16: 843 Cedar Bough Place, view west
- Photo 14 of 16: Garage, 830 Cedar Bough Place, view east
- Photo 15 of 16: South Fence, view northeast
- Photo 16 of 16: North Fence, view northwest



Cedar Bough Place Historic District, Photo 1



Cedar Bough Place Historic District, Photo 2



Cedar Bough Historic District, Photo 3



Cedar Bough Historic District, Photo 7



Cedar Bough Place Historic District, Photo 9



Cedar Bough Place Historic District, Photo 13